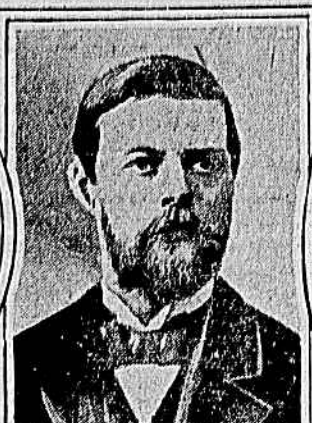


Exclusive Old World News by Special Cable to the Times-Dispatch



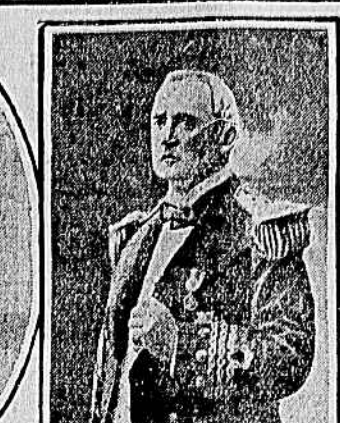
Marchioness of Tweedmouth.



The Duke of Sutherland



The Duchess of Sutherland.



Lord Brassey.



Lady Colebrooke



Winston Churchill



The Duke of Marlborough.

IRISHMEN AGITATE FOR EXHIBITION IN DUBLIN

Refusal of the Government to Provide for University for Catholics Deeply Resented by the Hierarchy

By Gaulty Meagher

(Special Correspondence)

DUBLIN, February 25. Upward of \$300,000 have already been promised of the gigantic fund of \$750,000, with which it is proposed to start an exhibition in this city in 1904.

As to the benefits to be derived from the proposed show opinions are much divided. Many hold that the advantages to be gained from an exhibition in which foreign goods would occupy almost entire attention would be of a fleeting kind, and they are in favor of a purely national display. On the other hand, it is held that our native manufactures are so few that an exhibition of them could do but little good. There can be little doubt that if the people would only support goods manufactured in Ireland instead of spending their money on foreign-made articles of inferior quality, they would do more to revive Irish industry than any class of exhibition which could be organized under present circumstances.

In this connection "A Northern P. P." writing to the Irish News, says the clergy, religious orders and nuns could furnish great help and a powerful example to the laity, by purchasing vestments made of Irish poplin. There are at least three thousand churches and oratories in Ireland. Each of these requires on an average ten sets of vestments, one-half of a superior quality for Sunday use, and the other half a plainer kind for weekdays. If we include copes, veils, banners, etc., the aggregate money value of them all would represent at least £100,000. Now, nearly all these vestments could be of Irish hands. And yet, of this vast sum hardly any portion is spent in Ireland, except the small commission made by the houses that sell them, as the agents of foreign vestment makers.

The University Question.

Although the evils of intemperance, gambling, irreligious literature, secret societies, emigration, and many other subjects of grave importance to the faithful are dealt with at length in vigorous and impressive language by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland in their Lenten pastorals, much attention is also devoted to the university question, and strong condemnation of the government expressed, for refusing to remedy the injustice to which Irish Catholics are subjected in matters of higher education. In view of the numerous promises to settle the question made by leading statesmen, promises made only to be broken, the advice of Cardinal Logue is most opportune and should be universally adopted. His Eminence says were the youth of Ireland to hearken to his advice he would advise them no longer to waste their time and energies in pursuit of shadows and no longer to rely on promises which are written in water. Let them avail themselves with earnestness and perseverance of the means of primary, secondary, and especially technical education, which are placed within their reach. These, with their native talents, may enable them to carve out for themselves some path in life, even in the face of adversity and injustice. The more favored few may find a higher career open to them, through University Colleges and the flourishing medical school with which it is joined. This is the most they can promise themselves for the present. In all likelihood, before larger opportunities are opened up to them, generations of them shall have passed the student stage and gone into active life, carrying with them the rankling sense of blighted hopes and marred careers. As their fathers have borne a more active persecution in the past, so they must endeavor to bear this more covert and insidious persecution, for their exclusion, because of their religious principles, from almost every office of honor and emolument, and from the means of qualifying for them, falls nothing short of persecution for conscience sake.

England Slaveholding Country.

Unless the unexpected happens, England will, within a few weeks, once again be

TREASURES STOLEN FROM SPANISH CHURCH

From Point of Art and Antiquity

Many of the Articles

Were Priceless.

MADRID, March 5.

The Cathedral Church of Santillana, in the province of Santander, which is one of the finest specimens of the Gothic style existing, and dates back to the eleventh century, was yesterday robbed of treasures valued at \$200,000. Thieves broke in and stole gold and silver ornaments and plate weighing 450 pounds, the gifts of congregations of worshippers for centuries. The church is a veritable museum of national art, and some of the pieces stolen are priceless from the point of view of antiquity and workmanship.

The robbers were seen to leave the church, and, entering a fast motor car with their booty, drive away before an alarm could be given. An examination of the building showed that the affair had been most skillfully planned.

a slaveholding country. Thousands of Chinamen will be carried into the Transvaal, indentured for a number of years to the mine owners, and set to do unskilled labor beneath the ground in order that shareholders in England may have their dividends secure, regular and enriched, and that the Transvaal millionaires may be kept loyal to the government which fought for their interests in the Boer war. It is all very dreadful; and no one who has read the speeches in the House of Lords during last week can feel much pleasure in becoming, in virtue of his citizenship, a participant in the crime of enslaving his fellow-man.

But apparently it is to be, "the traditions of last century are to be cast to the winds, and England is once more to hold slaves. They will be ill-paid, ill-fed, hard-worked, and when their term is done, sent home. However, one thing Englishmen are going to do—they are going to respect their religion! Said Lord Carrington in the Lords: "I am given to understand that there is already a trade going to be initiated to supply these Chinese coolies with cheap idols made in England."

How blessed a thing it is to be a good, pious religious Englishman, reading your Bible, going to church, praising the Lord—and supplying your coolies in the Transvaal with cheap idols of hideous, cross-legged, fat-paunched Joss. No wonder seething Helme said the angels laughed when Englishmen prayed. Surely the Liberals, the decent Conservatives, the King himself, will spare the country this last shame.

Reform in Church Music. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has issued a letter to the clergy of the archdiocese, in which he says that he has applied to the Holy See for one or two concessions which, if granted, would enable choirs to be formed in some churches in which, under the new legislation, if some such concessions cannot be obtained, it may be necessary in future to dispense altogether with congregational singing. A reply to the application cannot be received for some weeks to come, but in the meantime His Grace feels justified in allowing the existing arrangements regarding music in the churches of the diocese in so far as these arrangements are in accordance with previous ecclesiastical legislation in this matter—to continue unchanged until the end of Lent.

MAGNATE, PATRIOT AND PHILANTHROPIST

Count De Zichy, the Famous Hungarian Nobleman, Now Visitor to Paris.



COUNT DE ZICHY.

PARIS, March 5. Count Eugene de Zichy, the famous Hungarian magnate, deputy and chamberlain to the Emperor Francis Joseph, has arrived in this city. Patriot, philanthropist, artist and hunter, this nobleman bears a European reputation, and his prowess in the chase is only equaled by the acts of benevolence which he is continually doing. The origin of the family of which he is the head appears especially to the love of romance of the French. It is related that one of the seven companions of Attila, the "Scourge of God," was hunting one day near a Hungarian lake, when he saw a deer of dazzling whiteness among the bushes. His spear was already poised to thrust it, when the animal boldly confronted him, and the weapon fell from his hand. Between the antlers of the beast appeared the figure of a cross, and, like St. Hubert, the Hun chief became at once a convert to Christianity. He carefully marked the spot where the animal had stood and afterwards built a city upon it, which he named Zichy. From the Counts de Zichy derive their name.



Mrs. George Cornwallis West

FAMILIES DIVIDED ON FISCAL QUESTION

Chamberlain's Scheme Pits Husband Against Wife and Sister Against Brother.

LONDON, March 5. Gossip has declared that there might be some serious social rivalry between the free trade and protectionist party-givers, and hints at a possible war to the knife and fork—between these "fair" and "free" hostesses. Lady Lansdowne, Lady Wimborne and Lady Colebrooke have each given brilliant receptions to further the faith that is in them, and so also has Lady Londonderry at Londonderry House. But the present state of society shows that there is nothing to fear in that respect. Opinions differ too widely; every house is divided against itself, and a mail's (or woman's) foes are those of his or her own household. Not that this all-important subject seems, as yet, to have aroused angry feelings, no two members of a family think alike, but all are amiable with their own opinions. For example, the Duke of Marlborough is a vigorous protectionist, and his cousin, Winston Churchill, a very militant free trader. Lady Wimborne proclaims herself a whole-hearted Cobdenite, as does her sister, Lady Tweedmouth; while another sister, Lady de Ramsey, is an outspoken protectionist, and Lady Salford Wilson—yet another—acts on the women's branch of the tariff reform committee.

Families at Variance.

Fathers and sons are equally at variance on this burning question of the hour. Lord Brassey holds free trade opinions, but his eldest son, Captain Thomas Brassey, is a keen supporter of Mr. Chamberlain, and his son-in-law, Lord George, is a free trader. The Duke of Sutherland is a protectionist, and his beautiful Duchess has announced herself as an ardent free trader. George Cornwallis-West is "free," and his husband holds the doctrines of the "fair" contingent. So the world wags. And those in the know declare that smart society rarely sacrifices pleasure to principle; and that a popular hostess studies the success of her entertainment rather than the political beliefs of her visitors. But these same experts maintain that Lady Colebrooke is a force to be reckoned with in her dinner, as well as in her brilliant and she might even revive the salon, had not bridge and motoring banished the art of conversation.

Cemetery for Domestic Pets.

PARIS, March 5.—A company has been formed in Paris, with a capital of \$70,000, to establish a cemetery for domestic pets. Tombs may be rented for about \$1 each a year.

ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS WHO ARE AT ODDS OVER TARIFF REFORM

RUSSIANS INCITED BY MODERN JOAN OF ARC

Goes From Village to Village Preaching a Crusade Against the Japanese.



RUSSIAN JOAN OF ARC.

(Special Correspondence) ST. PETERSBURG, February 25. Feeling among the Russian peasantry at Kasan has been roused to an intense pitch of excitement by excited appeals made to them by a simple village girl who has suddenly been seized by religious frenzy. She hails from the village of Klushovo, near Tshistopol, on the Kama river, and has been tramping from village to village imploring peasants, including the Tartar Moslems who inhabit part of the district, to take up arms, and allow her to lead them against the Japanese.

The local starosta put her under arrest, but the villagers released her, and marched with her at the head in a khrestni khod (religious procession) from village to village, carrying icons and sacred banners.

The local peasantry confound the Japanese with the Germans, and are under the impression that the war is being waged somewhere in European Russia, and that the "Germans" may be expected to attack their villages at any moment.

SULTAN SENDS KAISER GIFT

Beautiful Sculpture From Ruined Palace in the Holy Land.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Sultan has made Kaiser Wilhelm a handsome present of sculpture for the new Kaiser Friedrich Museum, which is rapidly approaching completion. The sculptures are part of the facade of a ruined palace between Damascus and Jerusalem, much admired by the Kaiser during his late visit to the Orient, and promised him at that time by the Sultan.

A few days ago the treasures arrived, packed in 429 huge cases. They have been placed on term, on the ground floor of the museum.

ADMIRAL'S GRANDSON BRITISH PAUPER

Was Engaged to Heiress, Fell Ill and is Now Inmate of Workhouse.



George Cornwallis West.

LONDON, March 5. An extraordinary story is told of Richard Dickinson, who was engaged to a heiress, but is now an inmate of Fulham Workhouse. Mr. Dickinson is the grandson of a famous admiral, son of a naval captain of renown, brother of a Church of England clergyman, brother-in-law of a daughter of a peer of the realm, and in the Morning Post of October 17, 1902, his engagement to an heiress to considerable wealth was announced.

His marriage was to have taken place in January, 1903, but he fell ill, and the ceremony was postponed.

He never completely recovered, and the doctors who have attended him have told him that his only chance is to go to Homburg and take the waters.

There is a cruel irony in this advice, for the prospective bridegroom is penniless and his friends and relatives have no knowledge of his whereabouts.

"I am," he said, "the son of the late Captain Sir Richard Dickinson, R. N., whose extraordinary court-martial, which lasted twenty-three days, caused a sensation throughout England some years ago."

The charges against him were pronounced frivolous, groundless and vexatious. So far as a mere vindication of honor, character and bravery was concerned the result was sufficiently triumphant. My father, however, was not a man of wealth, and depended on his professional pay. He was practically ruined by this trial.

Mr. Dickinson's mother was the daughter of Admiral Thomas Scrope, C. B., whose distinguished naval services are recorded in history. Other daughters of the admiral married officers of the army and navy, and their families are at present in various parts of England. His one living brother, a clergyman, married a daughter of a late peer.

Says Japs Are Lost Tribes.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Hugues Le Roux, in the Paris Journal, identifies the Japanese with the ten lost tribes of Israel. He points out, was the last King of Israel before the ten tribes were dispersed, and Hossu was the name of the military chief who started by the "son of man" Emperor about the same date. The Jews, he believes, invaded Japan in the year 720 B. C.

Here is a quotation from a trader's diary: "The only way to get rubber is to fight for it. . . . Each time a corporal goes out for rubber cartridges are given to him. For every one used he must bring back a hand."

It appears that by way of punishment for not supplying rubber the Congo Trading Company cut off the hands of offending natives.

Mr. Casement saw women tied together by the neck huddled in tax prisons. A man came to him who had been shot in the thigh by sentries who were "arresting" the chief on account of meat.

In another village two men and a child were brought to him, the men shockingly wounded and the child's hand cut off at the wrist by way of enforcing the rubber tax.

Baskets Full of Hands.

Many other cases of men shot and children mutilated came under the Consul's own observation. Everywhere he was given detailed statements by the natives of the ravages committed by the "son of man" Emperor in chain gangs, and of mutilations. Here is an extract: "They killed ten children because they were very, very small. Then they killed a lot of people, and they cut off their hands and put them in baskets and took them to the white man. He counted out the hands—200 in all. The white man's name was C— D—."

One of the habits of the Congo soldiers seems to be to brain children with the butt ends of their rifles. Mutilations too horrible for publication are described.

ANCIENT TOURNAMENT MAY BE REVIVED IN ENGLAND

Immense Interest Created by the Announcement That Modern Knights May Again Tilt in the Modern Arena

LONDON, March 5. Immense interest has been aroused by the announcement that a revival of the famous Eglinton Tournament is in contemplation, in aid of the fund for the removal of King's College Hospital, though at present the scheme is by no means fully formulated.

The project is a bold one, for the thirteenth Earl of Eglinton is said to have spent between £30,000 and £40,000 upon the memorable entertainment with which his name is connected, and which made him in the year 1839 by far the most popular nobleman in Scotland. An outline of this description would obviously be profitable, but the idea of the promoters is that it will be well within their powers to reproduce on a satisfactory and attractive basis the chivalrous forms and ceremonies of olden times of which the great tournament in the park of Eglinton is one of the liveliest reminders.

To-day the emblazoned shields of the various knights who took part in jousting on that memorable occasion hang in the round hall of Eglinton Castle, and below them place is found for the armor of each. The wearers are no more, but the idea is, if possible, to obtain the services of the descendants of these high-born and notable personages, and so, sixty-five years later, and in the sacred name of charity, to reconstitute a stately and thrilling scene.

The First Step.

The first step to be taken is, of course, the formation of a very weighty committee, which shall be thoroughly representative of those who took part in the historic pageant of 1839.

A glance at the official programme of that function shows how many of the great houses supported the Earl of Eglinton on that occasion, such names appearing as those of the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Craven, the Earl of Cassilis, Viscount Aldford, Viscount Glenlyon, Lord Saltoun, Lord Cranston, Viscount Chelsea, Sir C. Lamb, the Hon. Captain Gage, and many more.

With the collaboration of their descendants, who have often heard at first hand of the tournament, accuracy of details would be secured, and it is probable that in many instances the actual mail that

was then worn could be used again. Olympia has been provisionally secured for the middle of May, and it is proposed that the tournament should last for three days.

Some handsome offers of practical assistance have already been received by Mr. McLeod Forest, secretary to the removal fund, and the idea meets warm approval from all connected with the hospital committee. Lord Methuen is particularly interested in the project, though his own official connection with the royal military tournament may hinder his taking any very prominent share in the work of organization.

Within the spacious hall of Olympia there should be ample room for the purpose, and, what is equally important—since the Eglinton tournament was greatly marred by rain—the state of the weather will be a matter of indifference. At Eglinton they formed the tilt-yard on one of the lawns. There was a grand procession from the castle, and when it had moved round the arena the King of the Tournament (the Marquis of Londonderry) and the Queen of Beauty (Lady Seymour, afterwards Duchess of Somerset), with their attendants, took their places on the grand stand, which, with its wings, occupied one side of the enclosure. The knights and their suites withdrew to their respective tents, all pitched within the arena.

Then the jousting began. Knights in armor, advancing on horseback, lance in hand, sought, by the conjoint use of impetus and of individual strength, to unseat their opponents. The most noticeable encounters were between the Earl of Eglinton (Lord of the Tournament) and the Marquis of Waterford (Knight of the Dragon). There was also a broadsword encounter between Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., and Mr. Lamb, Knight of the White Rose.

On the second day rain put a stop to the tournament, but it was renewed on the following day with great spirit. The interest in the gathering was so great that it is recorded that no fewer than 100,000 visitors came to "the Castle of Montgomery" on the first day of the spectacle. The railways, which had begun to affect the means of carriage, "the Knights of the Conspicuous Britain"—as it is termed, may be the case at Olympia and steamers were chartered from almost every port.

Described by Beaconsfield.

It is to Lord Beaconsfield's "Endymion" that we may turn for a description of the great Eglinton tournament. "There came the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of the Griffin, and the Dragon, and the Black Lion, and the Golden Lion, and the Dolphin, and the Stag's Head, and they were all always scrupulously addressed by their chivalric names. After a time duly appeared the Knights of the White Rose, and this portended that the company was complete when the Black Knight reached the castle. . . . There was the Judge of Peace, and the Knight Marshal of the Lists, and the Jester, who was to ride on a palfrey, and to be trapped with bells and himself bearing a sceptre. . . . The splendid pavilions of the knights were now completed, and the gorgeous throne of the Queen of Beauty, surrounded by crimson galleries, tier above tier, for thousands of favored guests were reaching only their last stroke of magnificence."

Next follows a description of the procession. "There came a long line of men-at-arms and musicians and trumpeters and banner-bearers of the Lord of the Tournament, and heralds in tabards and pursuivants, and then the herald of the tournament by himself, whom the people at first mistook for the Lord Mayor. Then came the knight marshal on a caparisoned horse, himself in a suit of gleaming armor and in a richly-embroidered surcoat. A band of heralds preceded the King of the Tournament, also on a steed richly caparisoned, and himself clad in robes of velvet and ermine and wearing a golden crown. Then, on a barbed Arab, herself dressed in cloth of gold, part-colored with violet and crimson, came, amidst tremendous cheering, the Queen of Beauty herself. Twelve attendants bore aloft a silken canopy, which did not conceal from the crowded multitude the lustre of her matchless loveliness. . . . The tallest and the stoutest of the border men bore the gonfalon of the Lord of the Tournament. . . . The other knights followed in order, all attended by their esquires and their grooms. Each knight was greatly applauded, and it was really a grand sight to see them on their barbed chargers and in their panoply; some in suits of engraved Milanese armor, some in German suits of dulced polished steel; some in armor engraved and inlaid with gold."

In the jousting the two knights who "vanquished everyone except themselves" were the Black Knight and the Knight of the White Rose, and to them it was left to contend for the principal prize—a golden helm, placed upon the victor's brow by the Queen of Beauty.

NOTED ITALIAN BANDIT DEAL

One of His Habits Was to Slit Noses of Soldiers and Police.

ROME, March 5.—Antonio Rocella, once one of Italy's most daring brigands, is dead.

He enjoyed the nickname of "Mozzanasi," owing to his practice of slitting the noses of all soldiers or policemen who fell into his hands. He was ultimately caught and sentenced to death, but turned reformer and was reprieved.

After serving thirty years' imprisonment he returned to his native village in Calabria and took up the peaceful profession of a shepherd.

From Laborer to D. D.

BERLIN, March 5.—Herr Nommensen, a German missionary in Sumatra, who started in life as a farmhand, has been made a doctor of divinity for his translation of the Bible into the language of the Battus.

PHYA SURIYA

Burmese Ambassador to France.

PARIS, March 5.

Great satisfaction is expressed in state and colonial circles over the new treaty just consummated between France and Siam, particularly as all the most important demands formulated by the French colonial party have been conceded.

The burning question regarding the territories of the right bank of the Mekong is settled in favor of France. The French are ultimately to give up Chantabun to the Siamese, but not until France assumes possession of the port of Krat and of the Krat territory.

Siam undertakes that in constructing railways, harbors and canals in the Mekong Valley, and particularly railways leading from the valley to Bangkok, Siamese workmen and Siamese capital only shall be employed.

Should an appeal to foreign capital become necessary, Siam must first come to an understanding with the French government. This also applies to the asking and granting of concessions for any railways in the Mekong district.